

1. W.I. Thomas suggested that sociologists ought to
 - A. ignore people's misconceptions about reality and stick to the *real* facts.
 - B. take into account people's misconceptions as these can have consequences.
 - C. follow a commonsense understanding of the world.
 - D. take into account the fact that people who are mentally ill are likely to misunderstand reality.
 - E. resign themselves to the reality that the social world is too complex for any individual to study.
2. When W.I. Thomas argued that "if people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences," he meant that
 - A. sociologists *should not* study people's perceptions of reality because these are often false.
 - B. people are excellent judges of what is real.
 - C. sociology is the intersection of history and biography.
 - D. sociologists can learn a lot even from studying people's misperceptions of social reality.
 - E. people act haphazardly and don't stop to define the situations they encounter.
3. A basic tenet or doctrine in sociology is that human behavior is
 - A. shaped by social interaction.
 - B. genetically driven.
 - C. primarily a result of economic drives.
 - D. in greatest part driven by psychological drives.
 - E. not subject to being studied in a scientific manner.
4. Sociology is best understood as the study of
 - A. how people's psychological problems create social problems.
 - B. how biological factors influence people's social behavior.
 - C. the likes and dislikes of individuals in groups.
 - D. what nineteenth century social theorists thought about society.
 - E. interactions and relations between human beings.
5. Which of the following factors helped spur the creation of sociology?
 - A. the worldwide economic depression experienced in the 1930s
 - B. people's increasing faith in the legitimacy of religious authority
 - C. the flight from urban areas that took place in the early nineteenth century
 - D. the technological and political changes experienced by industrializing societies
 - E. all of these
6. Which of the following events helped to encourage the emergence and initial growth of sociology?
 - A. changing technologies associated with the industrial revolution
 - B. widespread social distress that came with the worldwide depression in the 1890s
 - C. the Pope's refusal to abdicate after Comte requested he do so
 - D. people's growing disbelief in God during the Middle Ages (i.e., 8-12th centuries)
 - E. all of these
7. Sociology emerged in the _____ as an attempt to make sense of the chaos left in the way of the _____.
 - A. 1800s; industrial revolution
 - B. 1830s; great depression
 - C. 1890s; religious awakening
 - D. 1700s; Pilgrims' move to the New World
 - E. 1800s; flight of people from urban areas

8. Auguste Comte said that the political, technological, and social changes of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries had created a situation of
- A. intellectual anarchy.
 - B. economic chaos.
 - C. religious upheaval.
 - D. immorality.
 - E. serious psychic pain (SPP).
9. Who coined the term "sociology"?
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Emile Durkheim
 - D. Max Weber
 - E. Ferdinand Tönnies
10. Emile Durkheim is remembered for the path-breaking research in which he found that _____ are influenced by _____, and not just by individual choices.
- A. economic factors; investment strategies
 - B. suicide rates; social factors
 - C. ethnicities; discrimination
 - D. political factors; genocide
 - E. social factors; marriage rates
11. Emile Durkheim studied the nature of social solidarity in modern and premodern societies. He argued that
- A. solidarity is unnecessary in modern society.
 - B. social solidarity is based on people's natural tendency to be social creatures.
 - C. solidarity in premodern society was based on purely economic considerations.
 - D. in modern society solidarity is based on the interdependence of individuals.
 - E. in premodern society solidarity was based on individual differences.
12. According to Durkheim, mechanical solidarity predominates in
- A. modern societies.
 - B. postmodern societies.
 - C. premodern societies.
 - D. highly individualistic societies.
 - E. societies based on *Gesellschaft*.
13. Emile Durkheim viewed modern society as
- A. based on organic solidarity.
 - B. based on a solidarity that arose through people's interdependence.
 - C. having a smaller collective conscience than premodern society.
 - D. one in which people are held together by their differences.
 - E. all of these
14. The collective conscience
- A. is a term introduced by Durkheim.
 - B. refers to the values and beliefs shared by people within society.
 - C. is smaller (less encompassing) in modern society than in premodern society.
 - D. helps maintain social solidarity.
 - E. all of these
15. Emile Durkheim used the concept of _____ to refer to a kind of social unity based on a complex division of labor.
- A. *Gemeinschaft*
 - B. *Gesellschaft*
 - C. mechanical
 - D. organic
 - E. rational

16. Durkheim demonstrated that suicide rates vary across groups. For example, he found that Protestants have higher rates of suicide than Catholics. Sociologists regard this as convincing evidence that
 - A. the tendency to suicide is genetically determined.
 - B. suicide is the result of psychological abnormalities.
 - C. social factors must be invoked to explain suicide rates.
 - D. individuals respond to economic difficulties differently.
 - E. Catholics are more religious than Protestants.
17. Ferdinand Tönnies said that *Gemeinschaft*-type relationships
 - A. predominate in the premodern world.
 - B. are typical of most modern financial dealings.
 - C. are very rarely seen in premodern times.
 - D. are tied to organic solidarity.
 - E. all of these
18. Ferdinand Tönnies would have said that the relationship between parents and children will most likely be
 - A. *Gemeinschaft*.
 - B. *Gesellschaft*.
 - C. instinctual.
 - D. rooted in psychological drives.
 - E. all of these
19. According to Ferdinand Tönnies,
 - A. *Gemeinschaft* social relations are seen as means to ends.
 - B. *Gesellschaft* social relations are seen as means to ends.
 - C. businesses that adopt *Gemeinschaft* relationships achieve higher profits.
 - D. sociology is *Gemeinschaft* while political science is *Gesellschaft*.
 - E. none of these
20. Max Weber argued that
 - A. Tönnies' *Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft* dichotomy is totally misguided.
 - B. it is irrational not to calculate financial costs and benefits when making decisions.
 - C. the modern social world is becoming increasingly rational and calculating.
 - D. nonrational behavior is pointless.
 - E. the survival of the fittest depends on eliminating nonrational behavior.
21. According to Max Weber, when people engage in nonrational behavior, they
 - A. are acting irrationally.
 - B. may be engaging in a behavior simply because they enjoy it.
 - C. are wasting their time.
 - D. are being anti-social.
 - E. none of these
22. Max Weber argued that
 - A. people ought to avoid nonrational behavior.
 - B. nonrational behavior is unproductive.
 - C. the opposite of rational behavior is irrational.
 - D. any particular behavior may be either rational or irrational. It depends on why the person is doing it.
 - E. rational behavior is better than nonrational behavior.
23. Karl Marx
 - A. divided people in modern society into two groups: proletariats and bourgeoisie.
 - B. said that religion was epiphenomenal.
 - C. said that the only important reality was economic reality.
 - D. proposed a monocausal theory of the social world.
 - E. all of these

24. When Karl Marx discussed the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, he was referring to
- A. the rational and nonrational actors in society.
 - B. the moral and the immoral actors in society.
 - C. the workers and the owners (i.e., capitalists).
 - D. people involved in *Gemeinschaft* versus *Gesellschaft* relationships.
 - E. socialists and feudalists.
25. By which phrase did Karl Marx refer to the people who own the means of production?
- A. social cultural elite
 - B. managers and owners
 - C. bourgeoisie
 - D. proletariat
 - E. socioeconomic tycoons
26. By which phrase did Marx refer to the people who do not own the means of production, but have only their labor to sell?
- A. socially and culturally deprived
 - B. menial laborers
 - C. bourgeoisie
 - D. proletariat
 - E. underclass
27. Which theorist argued that everything in society is secondary to economic reality?
- A. Max Weber
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Lisa McIntyre
 - D. Karl Marx
 - E. Herbert Spencer
28. One might reasonably argue that _____ is to sociology as Charles Darwin is to biology.
- A. Max Weber
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Lisa McIntyre
 - D. Karl Marx
 - E. Herbert Spencer
29. Herbert Spencer's idea that rich people deserve their riches and poor people deserve their poverty, is tied to the theory of
- A. the law of three stages.
 - B. democracy.
 - C. natural selection.
 - D. proletarianism.
 - E. economic determinism
30. His ideas about the "survival of the fittest" were used by some people to justify their resistance to such social reforms as public schooling.
- A. W.I. Thomas
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Herbert Spencer
 - D. Auguste Comte
 - E. James Addams
31. The notions that human societies evolve and that social competition inevitably results in social progress, was promoted by
- A. W.I. Thomas.
 - B. Emile Durkheim.
 - C. Herbert Spencer.
 - D. Auguste Comte.
 - E. James Addams.

32. W.E.B. Dubois
- A. was a founding member of the Ku Klux Klan.
 - B. said that Marx had made a mistake when he overlooked the role of race in promoting social conflict.
 - C. nominated Booker T. Washington for President of the United States in 1903.
 - D. organized Hull House in Chicago.
 - E. believed that African Americans ought to lower their expectations about success.
33. The first sociologist to win a Nobel Prize was
- A. James Adams.
 - B. Jane Addams.
 - C. W.E.B. DuBois.
 - D. Alicia Spencer.
 - E. Herbert Spencer.
34. C.W. Mills' conception of the sociological imagination suggests that
- A. people often can understand their own experiences only by taking into account larger social factors.
 - B. sociology and history are entirely separate fields of inquiry.
 - C. individuals who experience "personal troubles" typically mistake them for "public issues."
 - D. individuals who feel trapped generally lack the intelligence to solve their own problems.
 - E. all of these
35. What did C.W. Mills recommend we do with our personal problems?
- A. Attend counseling groups to discuss these problems in social settings.
 - B. Ignore them as much as possible ("denial is divine").
 - C. Carefully examine ourselves to find the real roots of these problems.
 - D. Look beyond them to their possible links to the social structure in order to find an explanation.
 - E. First, check to see if our personal issues have physical causes.
36. Jack was always late for work because he hated to use an alarm clock. Because of this, he lost his job in the college library. Now Jack doesn't have the money to pay his tuition. Mills would say Jack's situation is
- A. an example of the paradox of dependency.
 - B. a personal trouble.
 - C. a social or public issue.
 - D. a manifest latency.
 - E. one of the perils of *Gemeinschaft* society.
37. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Sociologists are not satisfied with explanations that focus on individuals.
 - B. Sociologists focus primarily on how economic factors determine people's choices.
 - C. Sociologists accept the fact that most of what people do is simply a result of how they use their free will and thus it is unpredictable.
 - D. Because people are constantly exercising their free will, sociologists can only focus on a narrow range of social phenomena.
 - E. Sociologists accept that most of what people do is a result of free will AND because of this, sociologists can only focus on a narrow range of social phenomena.
38. For sociologists, skepticism
- A. is a tendency they must strive to overcome in order to do good work.
 - B. is crucial because most people lie to social researchers.
 - C. is best thought of as a "personal trouble."
 - D. is a "social issue."
 - E. is important because commonly accepted explanations are frequently incorrect.